

the eye and is continued along the side of the back to the root of the tail, where it joins that of the other side; it is broadly edged with brownish black above and below, the edges being interrupted and more indistinct in the posterior half of the length of the body. Throat finely speckled with black; lower parts of the body uniform whitish.

Total length 53 millim., the tail measuring 23 millim.

XXXIV.—*On new or little-known Indian and Malayan Reptiles and Batrachians.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

*Draco quinquefasciatus*, Gray.

This beautiful lizard was described in 1827 from a single male specimen from Penang. A second specimen, likewise a male, from the same locality, was recorded by Stoliczka in 1873. The British Museum has now received a female specimen obtained on Mount Dulit, Borneo, by Mr. C. Hose.

*Aphaniotis acutirostris*, Modigliani.

A specimen from Western Borneo, presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. Deby, has all the characters of this species, recently distinguished from Peters's *A. fusca*.

*Calotes andamanensis*, sp. n.

Upper head-scales moderate, subequal, obtusely keeled; tympanum not quite half the diameter of the orbit. An oblique, curved fold in front of the shoulder. Nuchal crest well developed, composed of erect spines, the longest of which equal the diameter of the tympanum; dorsal crest a mere denticulate ridge. Sixty-three scales round the middle of the body; dorsal scales larger than ventrals, very feebly keeled, nearly smooth, the upper pointing upwards, the lower pointing downwards; ventral scales strongly keeled and larger than the gulars. The adpressed hind limb reaches the eye; third and fourth fingers equal, as long as the fifth toe. Tail feebly compressed at the base, with slight upper ridge. Green above, with whitish spots on the body; tail with blackish annuli.

|                     | millim. |
|---------------------|---------|
| Total length .....  | 247     |
| Head .....          | 23      |
| Width of head ..... | 14      |
| Body .....          | 64      |
| Fore limb .....     | 42      |
| Hind limb .....     | 66      |
| Tail .....          | 160     |

A single specimen, from the Andaman Islands, is preserved in the Copenhagen Museum, and was communicated to me by Prof. Lütken.

This *Calotes* finds its nearest ally in the Ceylonese *C. liolepis*, which differs in its much larger scales and the presence of a pair of spine-like scales on each side of the back of the head.

*Lygosoma subcæruleum*, sp. n.

Section *Keneuxia*. Habit lacertiform; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb contained once and one fourth in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout rather elongate, obtusely pointed, much depressed. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in the middle of a small nasal; a supranasal, not in contact with its fellow; fronto-nasal a little broader than long, in contact with the rostral; præfrontals forming a median suture; frontal only a little longer than the interparietal, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars, second largest; nine supraciliaries; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, subequal, the latter separating the parietals; a pair of nuchals; four labials anterior to the subocular. Ear-opening very small. Twenty-eight scales round the middle of the body, dorsals feebly striated and a little larger than ventrals. Digits moderately elongate, with strong sharp claws, the basal phalanges somewhat depressed, the distal strongly compressed; subdigital lamellæ smooth, fourteen under the fourth toe. Bronzy olive above, with small whitish black-edged spots; a dark streak from the eye to the shoulder and a pair of black streaks on the back of the head and nape; lower parts blue.

|                     | millim. |
|---------------------|---------|
| Total length .....  | 120     |
| Head .....          | 15      |
| Width of head ..... | 8       |
| Body .....          | 45      |
| Fore limb .....     | 18      |
| Hind limb .....     | 23      |
| Tail .....          | 60      |

A single specimen from Bodanaikanur, Travancore, presented to the British Museum by Mr. H. S. Ferguson.

*GONYOPHIS*, gen. nov.

Maxillary teeth twenty-three, equal; mandibular teeth subequal. Head distinct from neck, elongate; eye moderate, with round pupil. Body elongate, a little compressed; scales feebly keeled, with apical pits, in nineteen rows; ventrals with a suture-like lateral keel, and a notch on each side corresponding to the keel. Tail long; subcaudals in two rows, keeled and notched like the ventrals.

A single species—*Gonyophis margaritatus* (*Gonyosoma margaritatum*, Peters, Mon. Berl. Ac. 1871, p. 578, and Ann. Mus. Genova, iii. 1872, p. 39, pl. v. fig. 3).

The type is from Borneo; I have examined a large male specimen from Singapore, which formed part of the Raffles Museum, and is now preserved in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. It has 230 ventrals and 115 pairs of subcaudals; its colour is green above, with black borders to the scales, yellowish beneath, with the shields black-edged; hinder part of body and tail with bright orange rings.

*G. margaritatus* combines the general characters of *Coluber* with the ventral scutellation of *Dendrophis*.

*Zamenis fasciolatus*, Gthr.

Has been found at Gwalior by Mr. C. Maries.

*Rana Hosii*, sp. n.

Vomerine teeth in two strong oblique series extending posteriorly much beyond the level of the hinder edge of the choanæ. Head slightly longer than broad; snout as long as the diameter of the orbit, subacuminate, feebly prominent; canthus rostralis distinct; loreal region oblique and deeply concave; nostril nearer the end of the snout than to the eye; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, half the diameter of the eye. Fingers and toes moderately elongate and expanded at the end into large disks, those of the outer fingers as large as the tympanum; first finger not extending beyond second; toes webbed to the disks; subarticular tubercles well developed; inner metatarsal tubercle elliptic, feebly prominent; no outer metatarsal tubercle. The femoro-tibial articulation reaches the axilla, the tibio-tarsal beyond the end of the snout. Upper parts

finely granular; a feebly prominent glandular dorso-lateral fold. Uniform purplish brown above, limbs with very indistinct darker cross bars; loreal and temporal regions rather darker; upper lip and lower parts white.

From snout to vent 95 millim.

A single female specimen was obtained by Mr. C. Hose in Borneo, on Mount Dulit.

*Rana nicobariensis*, Stoliczka.

Specimens recently obtained by my colleague Mr. R. Kirkpatrick at Salak, Java, and which agree in every point with *Rana macularia*, var. *javanica*, of Horst (Notes Leyd. Mus. v., 1883, p. 243), add to our knowledge of the distribution of this frog, which was originally described from the Nicobars, but has since been recorded from Sumatra and Nias.

*Rana glandulosa*, Blgr.

This Bornean frog has recently been rediscovered at Malacca by Mr. Davison.

*Ixalus travancoricus*, sp. n.

Snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the orbit; caudus rostralis obtuse; loreal region slightly concave; nostril much nearer the end of the snout than to the eye; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum hidden. Fingers free; toes one-third webbed; disks well developed; metatarsal tubercle flat, very indistinct. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye. Skin smooth, granular on the belly and under the thighs. Cream-colour above, minutely dotted with black; some larger black dots scattered on the back and on the tibia; a black streak from shoulder to shoulder round the snout, passing through the eyes and the nostrils; a blackish streak on each side of the anterior half of the back; a narrow band of pigment along the upper surface of the femur; belly white, the other parts colourless.

From snout to vent 31 millim.

This species is described from a single specimen, a gravid female, obtained by Mr. H. S. Ferguson at Bodanaikanur, Travancore, at the foot of the hills on the eastern side, in May 1891.

*Ixalus signatus*, Blgr.

This Southern-Indian species also inhabits Ceylon. A specimen from Punduloya, 5000 feet, has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. E. E. Green.

*Bufo quadriporcatus*, Blgr.

This toad was described in 1887 from a specimen obtained near Malacca. It has since been recorded by Günther from Perak and by me from Deli, Sumatra. I can now add Borneo to its habitat, a fine female specimen having been discovered by Mr. Hose on Mount Dulit.

XXXV.—*On a Stegosaurian Dinosaur from the Trias of Lombardy.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

I HAVE long been puzzled by a cast of a remarkably well-preserved small Dinosaurian foot found among unclassified material in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, labelled "Cast of the foot of fossil Reptile from the Lias of Esino, in Lombardy. The original at Milan." The well-known Esino beds of Lombardy do not, however, belong to the Lias, but to the Upper Trias (Keuper). After searching in vain through the bibliography for some notice of the original specimen, I venture to publish this note in order to draw attention to this most interesting Dinosaur, and in the hope that it may result in the rediscovery of the original, whether in the Milan Museum or in some other collection.

I at one time entertained the idea that the foot under consideration might be referable to the very obscure *Tribelesodon* of Bassani\*, placed with doubt among the Ornithosauria, but which, as the author remarks, is rather Dinosaurian in its dentition. But my friend Mr. Smith Woodward, who has recently examined the original of the latter in the Milan Museum, informs me that the bones are undoubtedly hollow; and as the Dinosaurian foot from Esino is typically Stegosaurian, it need not be further compared with *Tribelesodon*.

As the figure shows, we have to deal with a plantigrade form with hoof-shaped ungual phalanges, which agrees in general characters with *Scelidosaurus*, except that the fifth toe is

\* Atti Soc. Ital. xxix. 1886, p. 25.